

Washington, Feb. 8.—Arizona, cloudy Friday; snow northern, probably rain southern; Saturday fair.

# BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

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BISBEE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1906.

Yukon, Feb. 8.—Silver, Mexican dollars, 60 1-2; quiet, unchanged.

NO. 135

## SAY METHODS ARE BAD

Committee Investigating New York Life Severe in Criticisms

M'CALL AND HAMILTON

Dealt With Harshly in Report Partially Completed—Prosecutions

New York, Feb. 8.—The special committee appointed by the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company to investigate the affairs of that company today made a partial report of its labors to the directors. This report deals only with the relations of Andrew Hamilton, legislative agent, with the company, and is a severe arraignment of his methods.

John A. McCall, late president of the New York Life, also comes in for a share of the committee's criticism. He is blamed for his methods in connection with the "bureau of taxation and legislation" during the last ten years and for allowing Hamilton to pay out vast sums without a proper accounting. Special attention is called to remittances of \$10,000 to Mr. McCall in London and \$134,500 to Hamilton in Paris in 1900. The purposes of these remittances, the committee says, it has been unable to ascertain and recommends that proceedings be instituted against Hamilton and McCall for an accounting or repayment.

The committee also holds both McCall and Hamilton responsible for \$35,000 advanced to Hamilton to pay State tax and which the committee declares was used by Hamilton for his own purposes. The committee is advised that both are liable for this sum and maintains also that it is a matter for legal adjudication as to whether Geo. W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is not liable for payment of Hamilton's notes for \$59,310.

## BIG SNOWS IN THE CHIRICAHUAS

Three to Fourteen Feet Reported on Round-Industry Held up

Remick White, editor of the Paradise Record, who arrived in the city last evening from Paradise, states that there are from three to fourteen feet of snow in the Chiricahua Mountains.

The reports brought in tell of the heaviest snowfalls during the winter ever experienced by those resident in the mountains or acquainted with the section. For some weeks the lumber company doing business there has been practically unable to make a move. Some few thaws have been had, but these have melted the snow only to trifling extent. The thaws have been immediately followed by more snow. Beside the lumber industry, the wood-chopping camps have also been interfered with and reserve supplies have run down considerably because of inability to get men to go out to work during the severe weather. Movement of wood to the railroad has also been a difficult matter.

Mr. White states that mining properties in and about Paradise in the California district are steadily forking their way ahead, and that the outlook for the industry in that section is altogether wholesome at present time.

**READING GARFIELD REPORT.**  
Chicago, Feb. 7.—Reading the report on the beef industry made by Commissioner Garfield occupied the entire day in the trial of the packers' case today and will be continued tomorrow.

## ENTOMBED BENEATH CAVE-IN IN CALIFORNIA.

Stockton, Cal., Feb. 8.—Caught under a gigantic cave-in, two miners have been entombed 300 feet beneath the surface of the earth in the Ape mine, Jamestown, since Monday night. Day and night, rescuers have been at work digging in an effort to save the imprisoned men, but have so far been unable to reach them. It is expected this will be accomplished today.

## JOINT STATEHOOD ADVOCATE IS APPOINTED COLLECTOR

(Special to Review.)

Washington, Feb. 8.—The President today sent to the Senate the name of Myron H. McCord to be Collector of Customs at the port of Nogales, Arizona. The appointment of McCord to be Collector had been looked for several days ago, but when he was asked whether he was a candidate for the place, he claimed he did not want it. No papers were on file for his appointment, and he says now that the appointment was unsolicited on his part.

In conversation with your correspondent tonight, McCord said that when he called at the White House several days ago the President asked if he would take the office if offered, and he told the President yes. He expects to take the oath of office as soon as confirmed.

Regarding the Statehood bill, McCord thinks the bill will pass the Senate without amendment, and if the Foraker amendment should be adopted the bill will be further amended, making Phoenix the alternative capital, and the Supreme Court to meet half of the time at Phoenix.

Tonight Beveridge claims eight majority for the House bill without amendment.

## MINERS DEAD IN SHAFT HORROR

Twelve Rescued and Six Dead Bodies Recovered Searching for Others

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 8.—An explosion in the Parrall mine, near Mount Hope, in Fayette county, about six-and-a-half miles east of Charleston, occurred about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Twenty-eight men were employed in the mine at the time of the explosion. At 10 o'clock tonight twelve of these had been rescued alive and one dead body recovered.

The remaining fifteen men, it is expected, will be reached by morning. The explosion, the cause of which has not yet been determined, was not a very heavy one and comparatively little injury was done to the mine, rendering the work of rescue easier than is usual in such cases.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 9.—At 1 o'clock this morning the belief is that at least twenty-eight men have met death as result of the explosion in the Parrall mine of the Stewart Collieries Company. Thirty-nine men, it has been learned, were employed in the mine and only twelve have escaped alive. At midnight six bodies had been recovered near the mouth of the mine, and it is now certain all the others in the mine are dead.

Among those known to be in the mine are: Mine Boss Pratt and his son, White. Four negroes, David Wells, James Swan, George Jones and Wm. Madison. Robert Featherhill.

The explosion was caused by a pocket of gas which was struck in a fault in the mine. The explosion was terrific, and it is thought that many of the miners were killed outright by it. The system of fans was completely wrecked and all air was shut off, leaving the men to smother to death. The shaft is about 700 feet deep and the unfortunate men are Hungarians and negroes who had had little experience in mining.

## PAT CROWE GOES FACES YOUNG CUDAHY

Latter the First Witness Put On in Trial of Alleged Kidnap

Omaha, Feb. 8.—A jury was secured today for the trial of Pat Crowe, charged with robbing Edward Cudahy of \$25,000 in connection with the kidnaping of the latter's son on December 19, 1900.

Edward A. Cudahy, the boy who was kidnapped, was the first witness to testify in the case. He gave an account of his experience while a prisoner, but has not been able to positively identify Crowe as one of the kidnapers. Crowe is alleged to have changed very much during the past five years.

## OHIO RATE BILL.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—Gov. Patterson late this afternoon signed the Freiner 2-cent fare bill, which was accepted by the Senate today, and it is now a law. The law provides that 2 cents shall be the maximum rate charged in Ohio for transporting passengers on all railroads of Ohio for all distances in excess of five miles.

## SMOOT CASE CLOSING

Prosecution Finishes Putting in Evidence Today

PATTERSON DROPPED

Crowd Assembled in Senate Yesterday Disappointed—Railroad Monopoly

Washington, Feb. 8.—There was general expectation that today would witness a revival of yesterday's exciting occurrences in the Senate over Mr. Patterson's caucus resolution, but it was not realized and a large crowd attracted to the galleries was compelled to leave in disappointment when at 3 p.m. the Senate went into executive session, after a day devoted largely to ordinary bills on the calendar.

Mr. Scott spoke on his bill giving telegraph operators of the civil war a pensionable status and the bill was passed. Mr. Tillman again today made reference to the charge that railroading against private coal miners and had read a letter from the Governor of that State charging that the Pennsylvania company controls all trunk lines in West Virginia to the disadvantage of the State.

The Senator Smoot case, so far as the introduction of testimony of protestants is concerned, probably will be closed tomorrow. An announcement to that effect was made by John G. Carlisle, who has been prosecuting the case at the present session of Congress, at the close of proceedings today. The hearing today dealt with alleged Mormon interference in business affairs and with the endowment ceremony.

## BIG TIE UP IN THE ANTHRACITE COUNTRY

Wilkesbarre Conference Begins -- Demands Are Now Outlined

Punxsutawney, Pa., Feb. 8.—At a mass meeting here today of miners employed by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company and allied concerns, with headquarters here, it was decided unanimously not to go to work again until grievances between the men and companies have been adjusted. All night operators and day operators in the coal yards over the entire area of production in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh territory have been laid off. About 10,000 miners are affected.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 8.—Anthracite scale committee of the United Mine Workers went into session here this afternoon. It is intimated that six requests are to be made when the miners' delegates and railroad and mine officials meet.

They are as follows: "Eight hour day for company hands; trade agreement with operators. Slight increase

in wages for all classes in and about mines. Uniform scale for rock, slate, water and all other kinds of dead work."

## PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR RATES BILL

Washington, Feb. 8.—Just enough morning business was allowed the House preceding the vote on the Hepburn railroad rate bill today to permit delayed members to reach their seats before the roll call ordered the night before began. Three hundred and forty-six members voted for the bill. Seven, all Republicans, voted against it.

Applause greeted the announcement of the result by the Speaker of the House, which had given its undivided attention to the question of government rate-making for seven days. The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$139,000,000 for pensions and \$1,245,000 for pension administration, was taken up, debated and passed without amendment.

A number of bills passed at the close of the day, including one providing a penalty of \$5,000 and ten years' imprisonment for premature revelation of government information which might have bearing on the market price of commodities, the same penalty being provided against government employees who speculate in commodities regarding which the government furnishes statistics.

## JUDGE DOAN WILL RENDER HIS DECISION

In Celebrated Graham County Water Case—Left for Solomonville

(Special to Review.)

Tombstone, Feb. 8.—Judge Doan left this morning for Solomonville, where he goes to remain a few days on court business, especially to finish up some United States court business, which was tried before him while stationed in that district, and while Mr. Nave was acting as United States attorney and prosecuted the cases. One of them was the case of the government versus a man named Blevins, convicted of selling whiskey to Indians, in which sentence had been suspended for a time, and the other case that of an Indian, charged with cattle stealing.

The judge also took along with him the written opinion in the celebrated water case which was tried last year in Graham county, which involved the right to the water flowing in the various ditches in the Gila valley. The written opinion had not been filed in the case, although the contestants sometime since were informed as to what the opinion would appropriate to each of them, but as there has been plenty of water flowing in the river for the past six months, so that all could have a full allowance and some to spare, there has been no trouble as to the rights. The opinion is a lengthy one and covers all of the water rights in the Gila valley. The case when tried was one of the longest ever tried in the territory and over 300 witnesses were placed upon the stand by the contesting parties.

Judging from the rain and snow fall of this winter, there will be no lack of water in the Gila this summer and there is but little likelihood of the opinion being duped up to settle any disputes for some time at least.

## COMPLETION IS INTERFERED WITH

Materials for Cut-Off are Delayed—Plans at Lowell are Unknown

Completion of French cut-off is being delayed by the failure of materials to arrive. These latter consist principally of rails, which have been on the road for some time, but have as yet not come to hand.

There remains something over a mile of track to be built. Work of putting down rails was suspended last week. The hope daily has been that resumption might be possible immediately, but it is not yet definitely in sight. Meantime the track that has been put down is being ballasted and got in good shape to enter service.

No steps have yet been taken to utilize the grading done at the Lowell end of the cut-off further than to put down the main track and the switch to the Junction. Besides this grading there is much material lying idle which it is the presumption the railroad company will use for many extensive addition to its yard room facilities. It is also thought that a large plot of ground graded at the Lowell street crossing will be utilized for the purpose of receiving a freight and passenger depot, though the railroad people have as yet given out nothing in this regard that carries substantiation of the idea.

in wages for all classes in and about mines. Uniform scale for rock, slate, water and all other kinds of dead work."

## THE ANCIENT PUEBLO

Some of the Many Attractions of Tucson and Vicinity

VENERABLE MISSIONS

Interesting Word Picture from the Pen of Special Correspondent

(Special correspondence to this paper.)

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 8.—Tucson is first in wealth, first in adobe and second in population among Arizona cities.

The little city, still rich in ancient picturesque, has been neglected in history. The history of Tucson is the history of the continent, for it is not the oldest European settlement in North America it is one of the first three. Spanish children, whose mothers told them of the voyage of Columbus, were alive when Tucson was a point on the explorers' map.

A Tucson newspaper makes the assertion that Tucson is the second oldest settlement in the United States but does not name the first. "Treasure Land," a valuable volume on Arizona, maintains that the city is older than either of the two contestants for first honors—Santa Fe and St. Augustine. The book's statement in this connection is interesting.

It says: "Conceding Santa Fe's claim of 1605, and also paying due veneration to the antiquity of St. Augustine, we claim priority for Tucson."

"According to authentic records, Marcos de Niza and the negro, Estevanico, explored Arizona in 1539, passing through the Santa Cruz valley and the Gila settlements. He made such a wonderful report on the country, which he swore to, that the question of establishing a settlement in that section was seriously considered, and in 1562 the matter was reported favorably and the settlement ordered established."

The proof of this is said to be contained in a stained and time-worn document written on vellum, signed by his Catholic majesty, Charles the First of Spain, and Fifth of Germany, the successor of Ferdinand and Isabella, the patrons of Columbus, and countersigned by the Viceroy of Mexico.

The document was discovered recently among the relics of the ancient mission San Xavier del Bac, nine miles south of Tucson, and was forwarded for safe-keeping to the librarian at Washington, in whose custody it now is, or ought to be. The date of the vellum is 1562, and, allowing three years for good measure, the date of Tucson's settlement would be 1565, at which time St. Augustine was merely a strip of coast line and Santa Fe a prairie dog village. Attached to the vellum is an interesting account of the founding of Tucson, written in the fair round hand of Marcos de Niza, of which the following is an extract:

"For years at a time Tucson was cut off from all official connection with Mexico and lost sight of. The church neglected it and the government ignored it. But the Indians were friendly, and the European settlers, cut off from home and friends, dwelt among them and became almost as they were."

"When the missionaries, more than a century after Tucson's founding, entered the country again, they found many of their own race to welcome, and aid them, and this accounts for the easy manner in which the people were converted. It took only three years (1690-3) to establish a chain of prosperous missions along the Santa Cruz valley, and Father Kino was never able to induce more than a few priests to come to his assistance."

Tucson, now a city of about 15,000 persons, was still an army post in the late '70s. Most of its inhabitants were Mexicans. At this time its nearest railroad was 900 miles distant. The discovery of rich minerals and the coming of the Southern Pacific railroad in 1886 gave the old town an infusion of life. Although portions of the town stand just as they did in past centuries, they are naturally giving way to the progress of modern times. Tucson now has scores of modern buildings, and is the thriving business center for a large grazing and mining territory containing many camps and small towns.

But no amount of enterprise will ever be able to completely wipe out the evidences of the Tucson that has passed Congress street, the main

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